THE COLD WAVE

Is at hand, and this means at least three months of fine overcoat weather. If you want to be comfertable on Christmas day buy one of our TWELVE-DOLLAR OVER-COATS. They are really \$15 coats, but bought late we give our patrons a chance

Men's Suits, all-wool, at \$12. Our \$15 suits are as good as those offered elsewhere at \$20. Fact.

BOYS' SUITS. |THE PRESENT

Boys' Knee-Pants Suits that goes with each purchase of \$15 worth or Boys' Long-Pants Suits from \$4 to \$15.

Boys' Cape Overcoats Tripod. It is very handand Ulsters in great vascome. We give it away riety.

Bargains in Holiday Goods, Mufflers, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Underwear, Umbrellas, etc. Take Notice. No Fancy Prices on our Fancy Goods.

ORIGINAL EAGLE 5 and 7 W. Wash. 16 S. Meridian.

James Whitcomb Riley's New Volume of Poems Mr. Riley's other volumes are:

CATHCART, CLELAND & CO., 26 East Washington St.

Colder; fair weather.

THE LAST DAY BEFORE CHRISTMAS

Finds a big cut in the price of several lines of

Also, some rare bargains in our SUIT and HAT Departments. Our FURNISHING DEPARTMENT is always attractive and thronged during Holiday trade, and this season is no exception at

We regret to announce that the genius who presides over our Department devoted to Poetry and Prose, failed to get an inspiration for this issue of the Journal. We waited until the last moment, but it was no use. The aforesaid genius had walked under a ladder, and that broke connection with the Muse for yesterday. We have hopes that the spell will be dispelled in time for a CHRISTMAS CAROL to-morrow at

SPECIAL SALE -TO-DAY OF-

ROCKERS.

You can have your choice of 100 Rockers, in Plush and Tapestry, which we have been selling at \$6, \$6.50, \$7.50 and \$8, to-day for \$5. Call early to get good selection.

BORN & CO., 97 and 99 East Washington St. Open in the evening.

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

IMPORTERS and JOBBERS.

Continue during this week their offering to the trade only of

AND

in all Departments. Having recently completed our usual semi-annual inventory, we have taken to account all odd lots and small quantities at much below value purposing their immediate sale.

Stocks complete in all Departments. Lowest Prices always a

MURPHY, HIBBEN

HOLIDAY RATES

On Dec. 24, 25 and 31 and Jan. 1 the Cincincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad will sell tickets from Indianapolis to any point on their own line, also to points on connecting lines mentioned

One and One-third Fare for the Round Trip.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern R. R., Chicago & Eric R. R.,
Chesapeake & Chio R. R.,
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Flint & Pierre Marquette R. R.,
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T. A. A. & N. M. R. R.

5 Trains to Cincinnati via C., H. & D.

are a Bargain; to be had only at

Cleveland, Cincinnati, BIG 4 C., H. & D. R. R. HOLIDAY RATES!

> In accordance with an old and well-established cus-BIG FOUR ROUTE

-WILL SELL-**EXCURSION TICKETS** Between all stations at the rate of

1 1-3 Fare for the Round Trip On the following dates: Wednesday, Dec. 24.
Thursday, Dec. 25. Wednesday, Ded. 31. Thursday, Jan. 1.
All tickets good to return up to and including Monday, Jan. 5, affording every one an opportunity to enjoy

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year For tickets and full information call at Big 4 offices.

No. 1 East Washington street, 138 South Illinois street, Massachusetts avenue and the Union Station, Indianapolis.

The Sunday Journal. \$2 Per Annum

CLOTURE RULE IN THE SENATE

Republicans Finally Decide to Put an End to Obstructive Methods.

Mr. Aldrich Reports an Amendment to the Present Rules Providing for the Closing of Debate When the Majority Thinks Proper.

Figancial Bill Submitted with the Two-Per Cent. Bond Clause Restored.

How an Agreement Was Reached by the Finance Committee-Programme of the Senate-Effort to Delay the Elections Bill.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

Senator Aldrich Reports a Rule to Shut Off Debate When a Majority So Decides. WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.-While the elections bill was under discussion in the Senate to-day Mr. Aldrich, from the committee on rules, asked Mr. McPherson, who was speaking, to yield the floor, and, the request having been complied with, he gave notice of his intention to move an amendment to the rules providing during the present session for the closing of debate on any bill under consideration. The resolution was a substitute for the resolution introduced Aug. 17 last by Senator Hoar. It reads as follows:

Resolved. That for the remainder of the session the rules of the Senate be amended by adding the rules of the Senate be amended by adding thereto the following: "When any bill or resolution or other question shall have been under consideration for a reasonable time it shall be in order for any Senator to demand that debate thereon shall be closed. On such demand no debate shall be in order, and pending such demand no other motion except one motion to adjourn shall be made. If such demand be seconded by a majority of the Senators present the question shall forthwith be taken thereon without debate. If the Senate shall decide to close debate on any bill, resolution or other question the measure shall take precedence of all other business whatever, and the question shall be on all pending amendments if any are then pending and upon the measure in its successive stages according to the rules of the Senate, but without further debate, except that every Senator who may desire shall be permitted to speak upon the measure, including all amendments, not more than once and not exceeding thirty minutes. If the Senate shall have decided to close debate as herein provided no motion shall be in order but a motion to adjourn or take a recess, when such motions shall be seconded by a majority of the Senate when such motions shall be seconded by a majority of the Senate when such motions shall be seconded by a majority of the Senate when such motions shall be seconded by a majority of the Senate when such motions shall be seconded by a majority of the Senate when such motions shall be seconded by a majority of the Senate when such motions shall be seconded by a majority of the Senate when a motion to adjourn or take a recess, when such motions shall be seconded by a majority of the Senate when a or take a recess, when such motions shall be sec-onded by a majority of the Senate. When either of such motions shall have been lost, or shall have failed of a second, it shall not be in order spoken upon the pending measure, or one vote upon the same shall have intervened. Pending proceedings under the foregoing rule, no proceedings in respect to a quorum shall be in order until it shall have appeared upon a division or on taking a yea-and-nay vote that a quorum is not present and voting. All questions of order, whether upon the bill or otherwise, shall be decided without debate, and pending proceedings under the foregoing rules no obstructive or dilatory motions or proceedings of any kind shall be in order. For the foregoing said purpose the following rules, namely, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, twelfth, nineteenth, twenty-second, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, thirty-fifth and fortieth, are modified." to renew the same until one Senator shall have

To apply the above rule to the pending elections bill Mr. Aldrich also presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That a vote shall be taken on till 11045 of the House of Representatives [elections bill], at successive stages, and all pending amendments at — o'clock on — day of —, without further debate, and no other business shall be considered for such time until the bill art amendments are finally disposed of.

The proposed amendment having been read Mr. Aldrich asked that it be printed and laid over. Mr. Gray expressed the opinion that the proposed amendment should be referred to the committee on rules.

Mr. Aldrich said a motion of that sort was not in order now, as he had only given notice of his intention to offer the resolution for an amendment of the rules.
Mr. Morgan asked Mr. Aldrich at what time he expected to call up the resolution

Mr. Aldrich promised to give sufficient notice before he called it up for consideration. It was not his purpose to press it at

Mr. Morgan-What would the Senator consider sufficient notice of his purpose to

take it up?

Mr. Aldrich—I suppose twenty-four hours.

Mr. Morgan—Could you not make it forty-eight hours, just for our convenience?

Mr. Aldrich—I might if I thought that the Senator from Alabama would support it. Mr. Gray-I ask the Senator from Rhode Island why it should not go to the committee on rules. It seems to me that is the proper disposition to make of it.

Mr. Aldrich—The rule itself shows on its face what is intended, and I think the Senate is quite as well able to judge it, primarily, as after a report from the committee on rules. There is another reason, which the Senator from Delaware understands as well as myself. A majority member of the committee on rules. stands as well as myself. A majority member of the committee on rules [Mr. Ingalls], has obtained leave of absence from the Senate, and is now absent, and will be during the next two weeks. That leaves the committee equally divided, politically, and I assume that a recommendation from the committee under these circumstances would be of little avail to either side of the chamber. Therefore I hope that the resolution will not be referred, and I do not understand the Senator from Delaware to make that motion. from Delaware to make that motion.

Mr. Gray—I enter that motion, but I will not press it. We will let the matter lie.

The resolution was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Mr. Aldrich intends to leave the city this evening, and it is improbable that any action will be taken upon the rule before his return, the first of next week.

FINANCIAL BILL REPORTED.

Two-Per-Cent. Bond Clause Restored and the Measure Placed on the Senate Calendar. WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 .- The Senate committee on finance met this morning and directed Senator Sherman to report to the Senate immediately, which was done, the bill "to provide against the contraction of the currency, and for other purposes," commonly known as the Republican caucus bill. The measure was, however, amended in two impotrant particulars at this morning's meeting. The first was the exclusion of Section 4 of the bill. This section provides that when the national-bank circulation falls below \$180,000,000 the deficiency shall be supplied by the issue of treasury notes based on silver-builion purchases, if the silver can be purchased, or, if not, by the direct issue of notes. The second amend-ment was the insertion in place of the sec-tion stricken out of the following section:

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue in a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate \$200,000,000 coupon and registered bonds of the United States in such forms as he may prescribe, and of denominations of \$50, or some multiple of this sum, redeemable in lawful money at the pleasure of the United States on and after July 1, 1900, and bearing interest semi-annually at the rate of 2 per cent per annum. And he is authorized to sell or dispose of any of the bonds issued under this act at not less than their par value for any lawful money of the United States, or for gold or silver certificates, and to apply the proceeds thereof to the redemption or to the purchase of any of the bonds of the United States. And the bonds hereby authorized, and the proceeds thereof, shall be used for no other purpose whatever. And the sum necessary to pay the expense of issuing and disposing of the said bonds is hereby appropriated out of any sums of money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

not otherwise appropriated. No votes were cast in committee against reporting the amended bill to the Senate, but it is understood that no one was bound to support the measure. The Democratic members of the committee consented to the report as they did in the case of the original bill-reserving the right of opposition.
The bill was read twice and placed on the Senate calendar.

Senater Reagan to-day reintroduced his free-coinage amendment, offered by him a

few days ago, to the Sherman financial bill, with the intention of applying it to the caucus bill reported this morning.

Senator Stewart to-day gave notice that when the caucus financial bill is called up for consideration he would move to amend the amendment reported by the committee on finance as follows:

Strike out the first, fourth and fifth sections of the bill and insert the following: "That any owner of silver bullion not too base for the operations of the mint may deposit the same in amounts in value of not less than \$100 at any mint of the United States, to be formed into standard dollars or bars for his benefit, and without charge, and that at the said owner's option he may receive instead an equivalent therefor in the treasury notes of the act approved for in the treasury notes of the act approved July 14, 1890, entitled 'An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes,' and such treasury notes shall be a legal tender, and be received, redeemed and reissued in the same manner and to the same extent as other treasury notes, and may be held by any national banking association and counted as part of its lawful reserve."

In the House to-day Representative Blanchard, of Louisiana, offered for refer-ence the following preamble and resolutions: Whereas, The present remarkable stringency in the money market of the United States is productive of widespread business alarm, causing a want of confidence, a stagnation in business, a shrinkage in values and an unsettled and unstable feeling in agricultural and financial circles generally; and

Whereas, For the first time in the history of the country it has been impossible in many parts of the South to obtain advances of as much even as \$10 a bale on cotton—a crop upon which the country is dependent to turn the balance of foreign trade in our favor; and

Whereas, It is believed that this unwholesome condition of affairs results from an insufficient volume of money in the United States to do the

condition of affairs results from an insufficient volume of money in the United States to do the business of the country on a cash basis.

Resolved, That the committee on banking and currency of the House be instructed to bring in a bill providing for such an increase of the legal-tender currency of the country as, united with the present supply of money in circulation and that being coined under existing laws, will increase the volume of money to an amount equal to \$50 per capita of our population.

SENATE PROGRAMME.

How the Financial Bill and Previous-Question Rule May Be Passed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The legislative history of this year practically closed today. The House has adjourned over until Friday, with an understanding that no business shall be done before the new year, and the Senate will doubtless adopt a similar programme, as the leaders have found that their ranks could not be kept full as against the attractions of a holiday season at home. This closing day was marked by two important events in the Senatethe presentation of the financial bill by the committee on finance and the cloture rule by Mr. Aldrich. The financial bill was the outcome of an hours' session of the committee this morning, but, in reality, it represents results of nearly a solid week's consultation, and planning, and contriving by the most adroit minds on the Republican side of the Senate chamber. The common understanding when the financial bill was agreed upon in caucus a week ago was that it represented a party measure. This understanding was based on the erroneous assumption that a senatorial caucus committed the participants to the support of a proposition commanding the support of the majority, whereas the senatorial caucus has from time immemorial been nothing more than a conference and bound nobody. So it soon appeared that the caucus bill would not be supported by all the Eastern Senators. The principal objection was the—to the Eastern mind—heretical leaning, not only toward free silver coinage, but towards actual flat money as evidenced by Section 4 providing for supplying the deficiency in national bank circulation by the issue of treasury

Senator Sherman set himself to work to reconcile the conflicting views, and to-day's bill is in a large measure attributable to his ingenuity. In it he believes that he has placated the Eastern man by striking out Section 4 and inserting the 2-percent, bond provision, which promises a lease of life to the national banks. He has sought to remove the objections of the Western Senators to this action by reducing from thirty to ten years the period during which the bonds are to run without redemption. The point has also been made—this time again to the Western men-that the silver purchases that would follow under Section 4, if it had been retained, would have been insignificant in amount, as the stimulus conveyed to the national banks by that section would soon have resulted in an increase of their circulation to the legal maximum, and have stopped further silver purchases. These arguments have evidently been effective. Save Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, who objects to any bill legalizing the legaltender character of a greenback, the Eastern men appear to think well of the proposition. There are some irreconsilver men -notably Teller, Plumb and Stew-art-but it is thought not enough to break a Republican majority. The others like the bill either on the principle that a half loaf is better than no bread, or because they believe that the parity section will bring free coinage in a year or two and allow them to keep in the party lines.

The understanding to-day was that the bill would be called up next week, and this understanding seemed to be confirmed by Mr. Aldrich's action in reporting the cloture Mr. Aldrich's action in reporting the cloture rule as per caucus direction. Certainly it would appear to be useless to present this rule, so dear to the Eastern Senators, unless there was warrant for the belief that some kind of assurance had been received that it was to be used, and it can only be used with the aid of the silver Senators. The programme of the Republicans is believed to be in this line. At a convenient time the rule is to be called up when a Republican majority is et hand. When Democratic Senators attalking it to death, or until the 4th of March, the presiding officer will rule that debate is not in order, taking his stand on the broad ground of general parliamentary law that a motion to close debate would in itself be defeated by debate, which must therefore be out of order, as was ruled in the British Parliament when the celebrated cloture rule was adopted against the vigorous opposition of the Irish members. What will follow no one can say, but if the rule carries the elections bill will come very near the statute books.

THE ELECTIONS BILL.

Mr. Morgan Tries to Delay Action by Recommitting the Measure-Senator Call's Speech. WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The resolution offered in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Morgan, requiring the committee on privileges and elections to amend the elections bill so as to show what are the changes and modifications intended to be made, was taken up to-day. Mr. Edmunds reserved a point of order against the resolution to the effect that the parliamentary mode of amending a bill is by offering an amendment in open Senate by moving to recommit. Mr. Morgan admitted that his resolution was an unusual one, but he justified it on the ground that if he were to move to recommit the bill, that motion would be attributed to a desire to delay action. He called attention to the fact that there was not now a quorum of Senators present and that there had not been more than fifteen Senators present at the opening since the Senate had begun to meet at 10 o'clock. The Senator in charge of the bill [Mr. Hoar] had found himself entirely unable to cause there was no quorum. He inferred therefore, that that very distinguished Senator, admitted to be great in every part of his senatorial duties, could not be great as a leader, or else his bill has not such merit as to captivate the affections of Republican Senators. He [Mr. Morgan] would have made a motion to recommit the bill but for the fact that he knew that motion would be instantly taken hold of and given out as a motion for delay, whereas, his resolution was offered in absolutely good

[Continued on Second Page.]

SORE DEFEAT FOR PARNELLISM

Hennessey Elected by 901 Majority in the Kilkenny Parliamentary District.

Mr. Parnell Thinks the Result Was Due to a Conspiracy, and Says He Will Continue the Fight at Every Election in Ireland.

Timothy and Maurice Healy Compelled to Flee from an Angry Crowd.

Mrs. O'Shea to Take Part in the Paris Conference-Michael Davitt Renews His Newspaper Attack on the "Uncrowned King."

PARNELLITES BEATEN.

Hennessy Elected in Kilkenny by a Majority of 901-Victory for the Priests.

KILKENNY, Dec. 28 .- In spite of the ex-

citement caused during the past week by

the political struggle which has been taking place in this parliamentary district, and though the actual result of the battle fought between the Parnellites and anti-Parnellites was practically in doubt up to the hour of noon, there was little or no excitement in the streets of Kilkenny this morning. Peace and quiet, outwardly, at least, seemed to reign an all sides, the streets being the quietest portions of the town. Opposite and about the court-house a small crowd gathered. Messra. Parnell, Harrington, Redmond, Scully, Hennessy and Healy were inside the court-house at an early hour awaiting, with varying emotions, the actual announcement of the result. Though the Parnellites claimed up to the last moment that victory was hovering over their banners, the defeat of their candidate was virtually admitted long before the close of the polls yesterday. In view of the almost vital importance to both sides of the exciting political contest just decided, it is claimed that both parties deserve great claimed that both parties deserve great credit for the fact that no collision took place between their followers, and that the last days of the campaign, at least, were conspicuous for the almost entire absence of the personal abuse which has recently been exchanged by broadsides between the followers and the opponents of Mr. Parnell.

During the morning, as has been the case since the polls closed, the door of the "counting-room" in the court-house was strictly guarded by police, but there was no attempt to create any disturbance. Shortly before noon Mr. Davitt came out from the court-house and told the correspondent that he (the correspondent) could accept it as a fact that Mr. Hennessy's maaccept it as a fact that Mr. Hennessy's majority would be about 1,200, and that the Parnellites had suffered a hopeless crushing defeat. Mr. Davitt's figures were a little too high, however, for when the official announcement was made it showed that Hennessy had polled 2,257 votes; Scully, 1,356; making Hennessy's majority 961. Mr. Hennessy, when he left the courthouse, claimed that he had at least a majority of 1,000, and when the actual figures were given to the public it was seen that the anti-Parnellite candidate was not far off in his estimate. As a matter of fact, the Parnellites are not so discouraged as they might be expected to be, for it is admitted that it was really a victory for the priests, and that had they not adopted the tactics they did the result of the election might have been different.

PARNELLITES IN A FIGHTING HUMOR. Immediately after the sheriff had officially announced the result of the polling the Parnellites present moved in a body to the front of the court-bouse, and then, with a cheer, they hoisted Mr. Parnell upon their shoulders and gave him what might be termed a rousing reception.

Mr. Parnell was upon the point of making a speech to his followers when Timothy and Maurice Healy appeared when Timothy and Maurice Healy appeared among the crowd. The Parnellites resented the so-called intrusion by assuming mensing attitudes and giving vent to various threats, which implied personal violence to the Healys in case they did not leave the scene. Finally, Mr. Parnell, in order to prevent what seemed likely to be a disgraceful row, asked the police who were guarding the court-house to induce the Healys to withdraw, as their presence was causing a disturbance. The police promptly causing a disturbance. The police promptly acted upon Mr. Parnell's suggestion, and the Healys were eventually prevailed upon to depart from the scene under police pro-tection. While the Healys were being escorted out of danger Mr. Parnell diverted the attention of the crowd by resuming his attempt to make a speech to his followers, saying that he would not be turned aside from his determination to do his duty to Ireland, seeing that the result of the contest in North Kilkenny was brought about by conspiracy. Mr. Parnell added that he would go through Ireland fighting every election, and that he felt confident of election, and that he felt confident of eventual triumph.

Mr. Vincent Scully will lodge a petition protesting against the election of Sir John Pope Hennessy on the ground of undue influence upon the part of the priests, particularly referring to the priests' action in connection with the illiterate voters of Castle Comer. In connection with the for-mal protest to be made by Mr. Scully it is

stated that over two hundred votes are challenged by the Parnellites.

The first public meeting of the McCarthyite committee took place at Dublin today. It is almost needless to add that everybody present was filled with enthusiasm over the result of the contest.

It is announced here that Dr. Tanner is bringing suit against Mr. Parnell for libels contained in speeches made by the latter during the course of the campaign.

during the course of the campaign. Parnell Talks at Dublin.

DUBLIN, Dec. 23 .- Friendly demonstrations were made at most of the places at which Mr. Parnell stopped on his journey from Kilkenny to this city. He made several brief addresses on the wrip, in which he declared that the fight had not been an equal one, and that the electors had been misled. But the fall of the first fence, he said, need not cause despair. His friends had been forcibly prevented from doing their part at Kilkenny, where 1,300 electors voted blindly against him. He would not falter in his fight against the Davitt-Stead conspiracy. These men, in their hearts, were enemies of the Irish movement. He had the materials and would expose the had the materials and would expose the

had the materials and would expose the methods of the conspirators.

At a meeting of the national committee here to-day Mr. William M. Murphy, who was in the chair, said that Parnell had disregarded Ireland's voice, and that it would be necessary to stop him in his mad career by every legitimate means. The committee decided to start a daily morning newspaper, which will be edited by Mr. O'Brien. The carriage of Archbishop Croke awaited Sir John Pope Hennessy at Thurles. The arrival of Sir John in the town was the signal for rival demonstrations by the two factions.

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

Mrs. O'Shea Will Be There in Somebody's

Interest-Parnell Scored by Davitt. LONDON, Dec. 23 .- Now that the Kilkenny election is over and the excitement attend-

ing that first trial of strength between the Irish factions is dispelled, all are looking forward with the deepest interest to the meeting of Parnell and O'Brien in Paris. O'Brien is acquainted with Mrs. O'Shea. and she will also be in Paris, having already arrived there. It is thought she may have something to say in behalf of Parnell. There is no foundation whatever for the report that the Queen's proctes

THIS MORNING

W. H. Roll, will place on sale about fifty pieces of Velvet Carpets, worth \$1.10, \$1.20, \$1.25 and \$1.35 per yard, at the very low prices of 90c, \$1, \$1.05 and \$1.10 per yard. The patterns are beautiful and the quality first-class; most of them we have borders for. Do not miss getting one of these pretty Carpets; they

ROLL'S

LEADING AND LARGEST CARPET, DRAPERY AND WALL-PAPER HOUSE.

WHAT TO BUY:

The most sensible thing to buy at this season of the year is an article that will give a lasting pleasure, not a piece that will be laid away in a dark closet to be brought out on one or two occasions during the year, but something that will give an everyday enjoyment to the person who uses it. I have in my stock a hundred articles of FURNITURE, any of which would make a useful and enjoyable present.

WM. L. ELDER, 43 and 45 South Meridian Street.

I have disposed of all my interest in the

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and am in business on my own account at Nos. 378 to 400 EAST WASHINGTON STREET. Telephone No. 1310. FRANK M. DELL.

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continuance of the case on account of the absence of Mr. Ford in Oregon, would be passed over, because the judge had already made his rulings on these point. The first argument was upon the points that the court had not permitted the introduction of evidence to show that Rev. Switzer, the State's main witness, had sworn to a falsehood. Switzer swore that he did not try to discourage certain persons from going on the bail-bond of Pettit, and when the de-fense placed these parties upon the rtand to prove that Switzer did discourage their would not allow them to answer the questions relative to this alleged fact. Numerous authorities were cited to prove that this evidence should have been admitted, because aside from the first alleged statement, it would also prove

After Jan. 1, 1891, W. H. Armstrong

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REV. PETTIT A MAN OF MUSCLE.

While His Attorney Pleads for a New Trial He

Attacks and Whips a Fellow-Prisoner.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 23 .- The

motion for a new trial for W. F. Pettit, re-

cently convicted of poisoning his wife with

strychnine, came up for hearing this afternoon. The cause of the defense was repre-

sented by Colonel De Hart, of Lafayette.

In the commencement of the argument

Colonel De Hart stated that the sending of

the case to this county against the de-

fendant's wishes, and also the decision of

the present judge that he had jurisdiction

in the case, and that his refusal to grant a

Special to the Indianapolis Journal,

South Illinois street.

that while Switzer was pretending to be a friend of the prisoner he was doing all he could against him. The other main points dwelt upon were the new evidence that Mrs. Pettit took arsenic for her complexion, and that the hypothetical question of the State contained many assumptions and not proven facts. The judge announced that he would not give a decision on the matter. cision on the motion for a new trial until the January term.

Mr. Pettit, on Monday evening, gave a fellow-prisoner in the jail a "thrashing" for taking one of his letters. The prisoners were all taking exercise in the corridor, and a man named Van Winkle, who was serving out a sentence for stealing a shirt, asked Pettit if he could have a paper which was laying on a table in Pettit's cell. Pettit said yes, and the old man reached through the bars and got the paper, and also a letter belonging to Pettit. Pettit noticed this, and proceeded at once to show his disapproval of such doings, and struck the fellow a time or two in order to get back his letter. The letter was recovered and Pettit afterwards was sorry that he had hit the fellow.

IT WAS MARRIAGE OR DEATH.

Rejected Lover Murders His Sweetheart and Blows Out His Own Brains.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 23.-A telegram was received here to-night from New Corydon, a small place near Geneva, in Jay county, giving meager details of a bloody tragedy enacted there this morning. Wesley Tullis, a well-known young man, thirty years of age, was desperately in love with Miss Virena E. Fravel, the daughter of a store-keeper. Her mother objected to the match, however, and commanded her daughter not to receive his attentions. This morning, at 9 o'clock, Tullis entered the store kept by Mrs. Fravel, and walking up to Miss Virena, who was standing behind the counter, asked her again to marry him. The girl, acting under her mother's orders,

He asked her again, but she turned to walk away, when Tullis drew a revolver and shot the girl through the heart. She dropped dead, and, walking up to her life-less body, he placed the revolver to his head and blew out his brains. The tragedy has caused a tremendous sensation in the quiet little village.

Two Children Burned to Death.

IRONWOOD, Mich., Dec. 23. - The residence of Victor Rodgers, at Jesseville. burned last evening, and his two children, aged three and ten years, perished. Half an hour previous to the discovery of the tire, Mrs. Rodgers left the house to visit her sister, who lives two blocks away, taking her year-old babe with her. The other two were locked in the house. The firemen did not know the children were in the house until the mother arrived. The charred remains of the children were found near a

You will seldom reed a doctor if you have Simmons Liver Regulator handy.